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A

# TREATISE ON DIAMONDS and PEARLS.

IN WHICH

Their IMPORTANCE is considered:

AND

Plain RULES are exhibited for ascertaining the  
Value of both:

AND THE

True Method of manufacturing DIAMONDS.

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By DAVID JEFFRIES,  
JEWELLER.

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LONDON:

Printed by C. and J. ACKERS, in St. John's-Street,

For the AUTHOR. 1750.

(Price One Guinea.)





TO THE  
K I N G.

21. 4. 11

SIR,



Beg leave, with the profoundest humility,  
to dedicate the following treatise to your  
*Majesty*, the patron of truth  
A 2 and

## DEDICATION.

and justice, and friend to the common interest of mankind, more particularly to that of your *Majesty's* subjects : In which your royal character shines with the brightest lustre.

It contains rational and plain rules for estimating the value of Diamonds and Pearls under all circumstances, and for manufacturing Diamonds to the greatest perfection : Both which have hitherto been but very imperfectly understood. From hence, all property of this kind has been exposed to the greatest injury,

## DEDICATION.

injury, by being subject to a capricious and indeterminate valuation; and the superlative beauty of Diamonds has been much debased.

To countenance a work calculated to promote a general benefit, it is humbly apprehended will not be deemed unworthy the condescension of a *Crowned Head*, as these Jewels constitute so large a part of publick wealth; and, as they are, and have been in past ages, the chief ornaments of great and distinguished personages, in most parts of the world.

A 3      That

## DEDICATION.

That the supreme Disposer  
of all things may long preserve  
your *Majesty*, the guardian of  
the commerce and properties  
of these your kingdoms, and  
that you may continue to reign  
in the hearts of a grateful and  
loyal people, is the fervent  
prayer of,

*May it please your Majesty,*

*Your Majesty's most dutiful,*

*And most faithful Subject,*

David Jeffries.



TO THE  
READER.

**A**S the following Treatise is calculated to inform the world concerning the value of Diamonds and Pearls ; the weights made use of relative thereto, are here previously explained, as the knowledge of them will be found necessary to the Publick. They agree the nearest to Troy-weight of any other, and are commonly called carrat weights ; 150 carrats make about an ounce of that weight.

A 4

Car-

ii To the R E A D E R.

*Carrats are divided into halves, quarters, or grains ; eighths, sixteenths, and thirty-two parts.*

*The draughts of the sizes of Brilliant and Rose Diamonds, exhibited in the plates, are tests to prove the truth and defects of the manufacture of any Diamond, and will be found as necessary as scales and weights, in attaining to a right judgment of their value. To make the truth of this assertion appear more evident, it is here to be observed ; First, That either a Brilliant or Rose Diamond, may be wrought in such a manner as to contain one-fourth, or even one-third, more weight than it ought to have, which necessarily injures the beauty of its form, and likewise injures its true spirit and lustre ; and, if*

To the R E A D E R. iii

*if that over-weight be injudiciously valued, together with its due weight, the price will be thereby greatly heightened above its just value, more especially in large Diamonds. All which over-weighted Stones will easily be discovered by the fizes exhibited in the plates, which exactly show the true expansion of well wrought Diamonds.*

Secondly, *It is to be observed, that the fizes before referred to will discover if any Stones do not carry their true substance. An important circumstance to be regarded, inasmuch as any degree of want thereof, necessarily lessens the spirit and lustre they would otherwise be possessed of. In both cases, directions are given in the treatise, in what manner every such Stone is*

*to*

iv To the READER.

to be valued, as well as all other well proportioned ones, according to their water, and several degrees of perfection, or imperfection, of what size or weight soever.



A



A

L I S T  
O F T H E  
S U B S C R I B E R S.



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Prince of *Wales*.

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Princess of *Wales*.

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*An*



*An Explanation of some TECHNICAL  
TERMS made use of in this Treatise,  
in alphabetical order.*

**T**HE *Bezils* are the upper sides and corners of the *Brilliant*, lying between the edge of the table and the girdle.

The *Collet* is the small horizontal plane, or face, at the bottom of the *Brilliant*.

The *Crown* is the upper work of the *rose*, which all centers in the point at the top, and is bounded by the horizontal ribs.

The *Facets* are small triangular faces, or planes, both in *Brilliants* and *Roses*. In *Brilliants* there are two sorts, *skew* or *skill* facets, and *star* facets. *Skill*-facets are divided into *upper* and *under*. *Upper skill*-facets are wrought on the lower part of the *Bezil*, and terminate in the *girdle*; *under skill*-facets are wrought on the *pavilions*, and terminate in the *girdle*; *star*-facets are wrought on the upper part of the *bezil*, and terminate in the *table*.

The *Girdle* is the line which encompasses the *Stone*, parallel to the *horizon*; or, which deter-

*An EXPLANATION, &c.*

determines the greatest horizontal expansion of the Stones.

*Lozenges* are common to *Brilliants* and *Roses*. In *Brilliants* they are formed by the meeting of the skull and star facets on the bezel: In *Roses*, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown.

*Pavilions* are the under sides and corners of the *Brilliants*, and lie between the girdle and the collet.

The *Ribs* are the lines, or ridges, which distinguish the several parts of the work, both of *Brilliants*, and *Roses*.

The *Table* is the large horizontal plane, or face, at the top of the *Brilliant*.



C O N-



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## I N T R O.



## INTRODUCTION.

21. 4. 11.

**D**IAMONDS, and Pearls being, of all Jewels, of the greatest importance to this, and most nations of the world, justly demand the highest regard of any ; inasmuch as they constitute the largest share of wealth of this kind, and are the chief ornaments of great and distinguished personages : More especially Diamonds, as being the most beautiful and valuable of all. On which account, as I have been above

thirty years a considerable trader in them, and a manufacturer of Diamonds, I have studiously employed great part of my time in search of rules to ascertain the value of both under all circumstances, whatever be their weight and magnitude ; and likewise, for manufacturing Diamonds to the greatest perfection. And apprehending that I have fully succeeded ; for the promotion of the commerce, and for the benefit of the publick, I have exhibited, in this treatise, means by which the inquisitive may attain to a right knowledge in these matters ; and more especially concerning those from one carrat weight, to those of one hundred carrats.

The plates of the sizes of Diamonds, and the tables of the prices of both, are extended no farther than to Diamonds and Pearls, of that weight :

They

They might be carried on *ad infinitum*; and the rule of valuing will hold good, tho' they should weigh as much as Governor *Pitt's* Diamond, purchased by the Duke of *Orleans* for the present *French* King, which weighs 136 carats  $\frac{3}{4}$ , or as three others mentioned by Monsieur *Tavernier*, in the second part of his voyages, *p. 148, English translation*, *viz.* that of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, which weighs 139 carats  $\frac{1}{2}$ , or that in a merchant's hands, which weighs 242 carats  $\frac{5}{6}$ , or that of the Great Mogul, which weighs 279 carats  $\frac{9}{16}$ .

If what is contained in this treatise be found true, it will confute the notion, that some Diamonds and Pearls are inestimable, on account of their extraordinary magnitude; which, to this time, prevails, upon the supposition that no methods can be found to

determine their value; and will likewise greatly contribute to support the dignity of the diamond manufacture.

---

*Of the Production of DIAMONDS.*

THAT rules may be given for the just valuing of Diamonds according to their increase in *size* and *weight*, is reasonable to suppose from this consideration; that nature has produced in times past, as well as it does at present, Diamonds in the following manner; *viz.* a vast number of small ones, and progressively a less number of larger. This therefore is a sufficient foundation for rules to be given for valuing them in proportion to their size and weight, which will be

found

found hereafter exhibited ; and if the use and application of them were conformable to the production of nature, the rules thus founded, and prescribed, would never be interrupted : And therefore, if the humour of the world demands, at any time, more or less of any particular sizes and weights than nature provides, the price obtruded thereby must be reckoned the *occasional*, and not the *just* price, and complied with as such ; which happens to be the case at present, by the extraordinary use of small Diamonds in the decorations now fashionable in jewel-ling. And as the price of these small Diamonds will always fluctuate by the alterations of fashions, little regard will be had in this treatise to any, under the weight of one carrat.

It may be also observed, that the value of *rough Diamonds* from two,

to three carats, and also of *polished Diamonds* from one, to one and a half, do not correspond with the rules hereafter laid down ; the price at present being lower than what is asserted by the rules ; which is acknowledged, and will remain so, as long as the humour prevails of supplying the place of Diamonds of that weight, by meanly setting small Stones in a cluster in their room, for the sake of a showy and flashy appearance, at a less price than Stones of these sizes would admit of ; by which means these sizes are less used than formerly, and become cheaper (the production of nature being always the same) and from hence they are depreciated in their value ; so that the present prices of these sizes must also be reckoned the *occasional*, and not the *just* price.

The

The rules are, nevertheless, just, uniform, and consonant to nature; and therefore are here proper to be offered, in order to assist in coming at the true knowledge of the value of Diamonds of a higher worth, than such as are liable to be affected in their price by the alteration of *fashions* in jewelling.

*Of the Principle of valuing DIAMONDS.*

THE *principle*, or *rule* is, that the proportional increase, or value of Diamonds, is, as *the square* of their *weight*, whether rough or manufactured. For the explanation whereof, an instance is first given in rough Diamonds; on which account it will be necessary to lay down a general

B 4 price,

price, which is supposed to be  $2 l.$  *per* carat; meaning, the whole species, good and bad blended together, which are worthy the expence of manufactory. For example, suppose the value of a rough Diamond of two carats, at the rate of  $2 l.$  *per* carat, should be required; the rule is, first, to multiply 2 by 2, which makes 4, the square of its weight; then, multiply the product of 4 by  $2 l.$ , the price of one carat, that makes  $8 l.$  which is the true value of a rough Diamond of 2 carats.

*Of the waste or loss of weight in the manufacturing of DIAMONDS.*

**T**O make this rule applicable to manufactured Diamonds, it will be necessary to ascertain what waste,

*waste, or loss of weight, will be sustained in manufacturing them.* And here it may be advanced as a matter of fact, that *half* the weight will be lost; consequently, doubling the weight of any manufactured Diamond, renders the rule of the same use to shew their value. This loss is to be understood to relate to the general manufactory of Brilliant, and Rose Diamonds in the most perfect manner. To that end, rules are to be offered for a general practice in both kinds of manufactory; which, if conformed to, will be found to exhibit Diamonds in such a manner, as to be productive of greater perfection, and saving of weight, than any other standards of practice..



Of BRILLIANTS.

**B**RILLIANTS are first to be considered. And the manufactory of *a square* one, is fixed on for the fundamental, and governing rule of practice; nature for the most part directing thereto, as it produces abundantly more apparent *six pointed* Stones, than Stones of any other form; and because the same depth, or substance, and the same manner of proportioning that substance, which are essential in rendering a square Brilliant compleat, are necessary in rendering a Brilliant of any other shape compleat; and more substance, or any other manner of proportioning, will be found upon experience prejudicial to the beauty of their form, and the true dignity of their spirit and lustre; compared with such

such as are made conformable to the following rules.

---

*Of a six pointed rough DIAMOND,  
and the manner of manufacturing  
it into a BRILLIANT.*

**T**HE form of a *six pointed rough* Diamond is previously to be described ; as the shape of it is not much known.

It is a figure composed of two square pyramids, joined at their bases, and which form an out-line of a true square. The whole figure is composed of eight triangular faces, or planes ; four above the base, and four below it ; all meeting in two points, one at top, the other at bottom ; terminating in the poles of the axis, or

line passing through the centre of the Stone from top to bottom. Some Stones are found to answer this figure very nearly. To make a compleat square Brilliant from such a Stone, if it be not exactly true by nature, it must be made so by art.

The first thing therefore to be done, is to reduce that part, representing the base of the two pyramids, to an exact square, which forms what is called *the girdle* of the Stone ; and then, work by the square from the girdle, which will produce the two points of the axis ; and, if it be truly executed, the length of the axis from point to point, will be equal to the breadth of the square from side to side. A draught of a side view of such a Stone will be found in the first plate, N°. 1.

The

The next thing to be done, is to produce *the Table* and *Collet*. In order to which, divide the block into eighteen parts from top to bottom; and then take away from the upper part  $\frac{5}{18}$ , and from the lower part  $\frac{1}{18}$ . This gives the upper part, or table side,  $\frac{4}{18}$  above the girdle, which is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the remaining substance; and the lower, or collet side,  $\frac{8}{18}$  or  $\frac{4}{9}$ ; only 12 of the original 18 parts being left in depth. And thus the table and collet are formed; which will be found to bear this proportion to each other, *viz.* the collet will be one fifth of the breadth of the table. In this state it is *a compleat square table Diamond*.

Its different parts are denoted by the letters *a, b, c, d, e*.—*a*, shews what is usually called *the table* of the Stone, which is an horizontal plane at the top; *b*, the upper sides or *bisils*; *c*, the *girdle*,

*girdle*, which shews its expansion ; *d*, the under sides or *pavilions* ; *e*, the *collet*, which is a small horizontal plane at the bottom. The prick'd lines above the table, and those below the collet, shew what has been taken away. A side view of one will be found in plate I. N<sup>o</sup>. 2.

*Note*, This species of manufactory has been exhibited time out of mind ; and the *Brilliant*, which is an improvement upon it, has been introduced within the last century ; as will appear to those who shall give themselves the trouble of an enquiry. But this not being essential to the present undertaking, (which will be pursued with the utmost brevity) an historical account of these matters is omitted.

This is the foundation of a *square Brilliant* ; and, in order to render it a *perfect Brilliant*, each corner must

must be shortened  $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of its diagonal ; and then the *corner ribs* of the upper sides must be flattened, or run towards the centre of the table  $\frac{1}{6}$  less than the sides ; and the lower part, which terminates in the girdle, must be  $\frac{1}{8}$  of one side of the girdle ; and each corner rib of the under sides, must be flattened at the top, to answer the above flattening at the girdle ; and at bottom must be  $\frac{1}{4}$  of each side of the collet. A side view of one will be found in plate I. N°. 3.

The parts of the small work which compleats it a Brilliant, are called *star* and *skill fassets*, and are of a triangular shape. Those which join to the table are *the star fassets*, those which join to the girdle *the skill fassets*. Both of these partake equally of the depth of the upper sides from the table to the girdle, and meet in the middle of

of each side of the table and girdle, as also at the corners ; and thus they produce regular *Lozenges* on the four upper sides and corners of the stone. The *triangular* fassets on the under sides joining to the girdle, must be half as deep again as the above fassets, to answer to the collet part ; that is to say, in the proportion of three to two. A draught of a Brilliant rendered compleat, will be found in Plate I. N<sup>o</sup>. 4.

Under the before - mentioned draughts, are represented four compleat Brilliants in an horizontal view, by double draughts, weighing 36 carats each. N<sup>o</sup>. 5. is *a square*, N<sup>o</sup>. 6. *a round*, N<sup>o</sup>. 7. *an oval*, N<sup>o</sup>. 8. *a drop*. The left - hand draughts regard their upper parts, and those on the right their under parts, which are supposed to be divided at their girdles.

dles. They are thus separately represented, the better to show their whole work, and in what manner it should lie ; and likewise their size, or expansion, and the size of their tables and collets.

*Note,* Their perpendicular depths from table to collet, are shewn by the length of the *bars* placed under each double draught. The *octagon* in the middle of the left-hand draught of N°. 5. is the table, which is an horizontal plane, or face, at the top, and is denoted by the letter *a*. The triangular faffets adjoining to the table are *star faffets*, and are denoted by the letter *b*. Those adjoining to the extream part, or outlines, are *skill faffets*, and are denoted by the letter *c*. These, meeting in the middle of the upper sides, and corners of the stone, form figures of a *lozenge* shape round the upper sides and cor-

ners of the Stone, and are denoted by the letter *d*. The *out-lines* of this, and that of the right-hand draught, are the girdle of the Stone, and are denoted by the letter *e*. The triangular fassets adjoining to the out-lines of the right-hand draughts are the *under skill fassets*, and are denoted by the letter *f*. The *lower sides* are denoted by the letter *g*. The octagon in the middle is the *collet*, which is denoted by the letter *b*; and is an horizontal plane, or face, at the bottom of the Stone. This description serves as an explanation of the other three double draughts. All lines within the out-lines of the draughts, are called *ribs* in Diamonds. These draughts, with these explanations, will always be found of use to give a right idea of a *Brilliant* Diamond. In Plate VI, there is a draught of an instrument useful in examining the size and

and depth of any Diamond, called a *prover*.

In Plates II, III, IV, V, is exhibited *a list* of the draughts of the horizontal representation of 55 *square* Brilliant, from one carat weight, to an hundred carats, ranged in a progressive order, according to their increase in size, and weight; which are so many tests to prove the truth, or error, of the manufacture of any Brilliant Diamond. Here it is to be observed, that their *depths* are expressed by the length of the bars placed under each draught; and the *size* of their *collets*, by the octagons under the bars, in order more distinctly to discern their several parts. The numerical figures on the left-hand of each draught, regard their *number*; those on the right hand, their *weight*.

The reason why the number of sizes is not more multiplied, is, lest the progression of increase in size should not be discernable ; and, by that means should create too great a difficulty in adjusting the degrees in which any stone departs from truth. And this the rather, on account of other stones differing in their shapes at the *table*, *girdle*, and *collet*, from those of *square Brilliants* ; which increases, in some measure, the difficulty of determining any difference to a great nicety ; the use of the sizes being to expose any considerable, or gross departure from truth, and to prevent the carrying on the *base* and *heavy* manufacture, which has of late prevailed in an extravagant degree, to the great disparagement of the Diamond species ; and has contributed, likewise, to a great deception, and imposition on the pub-

publick. It may with truth be said, regarding *small Stones* (which means Stones under the weight of a carrat) that, in general, they are so ill made as to be void of their true beauty in all respects; and, by reason of their closeness, or want of due expansion, they will not fill up, by one fourth, the same space as well made Stones do in a piece of jewelling work. Consequently, they are so much less in appearance; and, as they retain one fourth more weight, than well made Stones of the same expansion; and, as they are wrought for one third, or half the price, the vender of such can afford to sell them 30 *per cent.* less, than he can afford to sell well made Stones.

The truth of these matters will evidently appear by future enquiry and observation.

*Of the sizes of Brilliant DIAMONDS,  
and their use in discovering ill ma-  
nufactured ones.*

HERE it may be proper to show, how far this ill manner of working before-mentioned may debase Diamonds of larger sizes, and how much it may contribute to the deception both of buyer and seller. To that end will be shewn the use of the *sizes* in discovering a *well*, or an *ill* made, Brilliant. For example, suppose two Stones of *six carats* weight each, the one a well made, the other an ill made Stone; the first will tally in all circumstances with N°. 20. of six carats weight; and the last may be *loaded* with *undue* substance, by which means its expansion may not exceed one of five, or four carats weight. If any

Bril-

Brilliant be so circumstanced, it is to be valued only as it agrees with any of the same expansion in the list, allowing for the expence of rectifying; because, whatever substance, or weight, it carries beyond what its size demands, destroys, in proportion to such excess, the beauty of its make, and its true spirit and lustre. And here may be seen, the difference it would make to a purchaser, who may be induced to give the price, that a well made Stone of six carats weight demands, for one whose expansion may not exceed that of five, or four carats weight. For example, a Stone of six carats weight, by the rule before laid down, is worth - - - - - *L* 288 o o

One of five carats - - 200 o o

One of four carats - - 128 o o

If the difference be so great in the instance given, how much greater must

C 4 it

it be in regard to Stones of larger weights ? And as that may be easily known by the same method of enquiry, no other instance need be here given.

Since then, so great a deception may arise from the ill manufacture of Diamonds, the great use of the sizes in discovering such, evidently appears. And, as the attaining a right knowledge of the *true make* of Diamonds will be found, of all other circumstances, the most necessary in arriving at their *value*; some remarks are here made, by which the reader is informed in what manner the *defects* of ill made Brilliant Diamonds will appear. To that end, an instance is given of a Stone of six carats weight, which is but of the expansion of one of five carats. It will partake more, or less, of all the following defects. Either it will be *deeper* than

a Stone of five carats ; or, if not deeper, its *table* and *collet* will be *larger*, and that will render it *blocky*, by the sides being too upright ; or, it will be left too thick at the girdle, before the *small* work (which means the *star*, and *skill fassets*) is performed ; and, if such thickness be sufficiently reduced ; that is, so as to be consistent with safety in setting, the skill fassets will be executed in an *obtuse*, or *blunt* manner, and that will cause an undue *swelling* in the Stone ; or it may, after all, be left too thick at the girdle. A Stone thus made will unavoidably be of an ill form, and be rendered lifeless, and dull ; which cannot be rectified without the loss of its superabounding weight, which will reduce it to five carats ; and therefore it is to be valued only as *one of* five carats. And in case a Stone, weighing six carats, should

should tally only in size with one of four carats, these defects will be proportionably increased, to the still greater prejudice of the Stone ; and therefore it will be purchasing deformity at the price of beauty.

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*Of the method of manufacturing, and  
valuing, SPREAD BRILLIANTS.*

**C**ONCLUDING it unnecessary to add any thing farther on the head of *full substanced*, and *over-weighted* Brilliants; the next thing that requires notice, is, the method of manufacturing and estimating *spread Brilliants*. As to the method of making them ; to do it in the most compleat manner, they must be proportioned, as

as in the case of full substanced ones,  $\frac{1}{3}$  at the *upper*, or *table* side, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  at the *under*, or *collet* side ; and whatever be the diameter of their *tables*, that of their *collets* must be  $\frac{1}{5}$  thereof. The small work is to be performed in the same manner as is practised in full substanced Stones. This is all that is necessary to be taken notice of, in regard to their *manufacture*. But, previous to the method of *valuing* them, the following observation may be suggested ;---that, as sufficient reasons have been given to make it appear, that *Brilliants* may be injured in their shape, and true beauty, by a superabounding of weight ; so, on the contrary, it will appear, that if they do not carry their true, or full substance, they will be injured in both these circumstances ; by reflecting on the consequence of rendering them very thin or spread ; which has fre-

frequently been carried to so great an *excess*, as to deprive them of the benefit of workmanship; for the work must necessarily be so flat, as to cause such Stones to be faint, and languid in their lustre, and thereby less worthy of esteem in proportion to such excess. Notwithstanding which, it will be found, that in past times, instead of valuing THE WEIGHT of such wrought Diamonds, *less* on that account, it has been valued *the more*; merely for the sake of their making a showy appearance. To which may be added, that all such Stones are more liable to receive injury by blows, falls, or hard pressure, than full substanced ones.

Here it is necessary to explain what is meant by *excess*, because it must be allowed, that some Stones are so formed by nature, as not to be capable of being manufactured by art into

into any other than spread Briliants, without too great a waste of the Diamond species. Therefore, it may be laid down as a fit rule, to include under that denomination (*viz.* of excess) all spread Briliants expanded beyond the size of full substanced ones of double their weight ; and such are to be valued only as they may be supposed to weigh, if reduced to this standard.

It remains to show, in what manner *spread Stones* are to be *valued* ; which is as full substanced ones are of the same weight, similar in all other circumstances. And they are to be so valued, on account of their expansion to the degree above-mentioned ; for it must be admitted, that the spaciousness of their appearance to that degree, counter-balances the deficiency of lustre, owing to their want of substance.

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And this is all that can be offered in justification of so valuing them, which carries the appearance of partiality rather in their favour, than disfavour; especially in regard to such as are of the greatest expansion within the limits mentioned; considering, that full substanced Stones have all the advantages that both nature and art can bestow.

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*Of ROSE DIAMONDS.*

HERE it is to be observed, that nothing can more perpetuate ROSE DIAMONDS in the esteem they have hitherto had in the world, than maintaining the truth of their manufacture. Nor was it ever more fit to be recommended than at present, on account of the corrupt taste that has

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of late prevailed, in converting *Rose Diamonds* into *Brilliants*, under pretence of rendering them, by that means, a more beautiful, and excellent Jewel. This has frequently been done, to the great prejudice of their value, by lessening the weight, and expansion they bore in their preceding state; and they have frequently been more injudiciously manufactured in the *new* species, than they were in the *old*. This will appear to have been often the case, by the *upper part* of such Stones not carrying a true proportion of the substance of the Stone: Which of course renders the upper part flat, and the table of an immoderate extent; so that the *side work*, or bezil, appears but as a narrow border. This method of working has been introduced for the sake of preserving the expansion, and weight of such Stones, which unavoidably would

would be more reduced, if they were allowed their true proportion of top. Which reduction both of their weight and expansion will appear ever necessary to be done, to render such Stones compleat spread Briliants ; for such only are they capable of being manufactured into.

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*Of the impropriety of changing well made ROSE DIAMONDS into BRILIANTS.*

FROM what has been observed, it will appear, that no Rose Diamonds are proper subjects of this metamorphosis, but such only as are *over weighted* ; and of such, those are the most proper subjects of the metamorphosis which have the base, or girdle, too thick. The over weight will be

discovered by the *sizes* hereafter mentioned. To convert any Rose Diamond, not so circumstanced, to a Brilliant, will be shown to be a practice not founded in reason, and which carries in it the appearance of an attempt to depreciate this antient and spacious manufacture of Diamonds, in order to exalt a new one beyond its real and true merit.

For it will be found, that a compleat Rose Diamond will be more *expanded* than a compleat Brilliant of the same weight, and proportionably so in regard to spread Stones ; therefore, as it has been shewn, that an increase of expansion is substituted in the room of depth, or substance, in Brilliants, the same is to be admitted in regard to Rose Diamonds, provided their expansion does not exceed the limits prescribed in the case of spread Brilliants.

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And if it be admitted, as some have asserted, that there is a superior excellency in Brilliants ; what must be the consequence, but that Rose Diamonds must sink in their value, to the great prejudice of the most noble and antient Families, who are greatly possessed of them, as being a more antient Jewel than Brilliants ? But, on the contrary, it will appear that Rose Diamonds, when truly manufactured, are not inferior to Brilliants, all circumstances considered.

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*Of the form of a ROSE DIAMOND.*

**S**OME observations are now to be made concerning their *form*. Their being called *Rose* Diamonds, probably took its rise from their shape, in some measure resembling that of a rose-bud

bud before it expands its leaves. They appear in a kind of semi-globular form, only terminating in a point at the top. Which form, and likewise the work, or facets thereof, covering *the whole face* of the Stone, being more equal, exhibit a more even display of beauty, than a Brilliant, whose lustre is derived from the *angles*, or facets, of *the sides* only. And as their angles are larger than those of a Brilliant, they throw forth more copious rays, the lustre of which appears to be equivalent to the sparkling vigour of the smaller, and more numerous angles of a Brilliant.

The fitness of asserting the dignity of the Rose Diamond manufacture having been shown, the manner in which it is to be performed, is next to be pointed out. But first, it is necessary to lay down what is requisite

to constitute a compleat Rose Diamond. A *round*, or *circular* Stone is found the fitteſt for that purpose; because its form is the moſt beaſtiful, and productive of moſe vigour than any other ſhaped Stone; which arifes from its admitting of moſe equal, and better connected faſſets, than other ſhaped Stones will allow of. And for this farther reaſon, that the ſame ſubſtance, and manner of proportioning, which renders them moſt compleat, will render Stones of *any other* ſhape as beaſtiful as their forms will admit. The right ſubſtance, proportions, and manuſtacture of a circular Rose Diamond are as follow.

Of

# Of the manufacture of a ROSE DIAMOND.

THE depth of the Stone from the base to the point, must be half the breadth of the diameter of the base of the Stone ; and the diameter of the crown must be  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the diameter of the base ; and the perpendicular from the base to the crown must be  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the depth of the Stone ; and then, the lozenges, which appear in all circular Rose Diamonds, will be equally divided by the ribs that form the crown. The upper angles, or facets, will terminate in the extream point of the Stone, and the lower in the base or girdle.

In the 6th plate, there are four draughts of Rose Diamonds manufactured by the before-mentioned rules. The first is a *side* view of a circular

shape. The second, an *horizontal* view of the same. The third, an *oval*. The fourth, *a drop*. Their several parts are explained by the first and second draughts. As to the first, *a*, is the *point*; *b*, the *crown*; *c*, the *girdle*. The upper triangles, or fassets, show half the work of the crown; the under triangles, half the side. As to the second draught, the common intersection of the six cross lines meeting in the centre of the draught, is the *point*; the lines that form the hexagon, and the triangles within it, compose the *crown*; the triangles without the hexagon compose the *sides*; the out-lines show the *girdle*. All lines in the draughts are called *ribs* in Diamonds, except what express the *girdles*. These draughts are the representations of Rose Diamonds of 36 carats weight each, and may be of perpetual

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use to give a right idea of their proper figures, and workmanship.

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*Of the sizes of Rose Diamonds,  
and their use in discovering ill man-  
ufactured ones.*

**I**N the following Plates VII, VIII, IX, X, is exhibited a list of 55 draughts of circular Rose Diamonds from one carrat weight, to an hundred carrats; which are so many tests to prove the *truth*, or *defects*, of any manufactured Stone of that kind. Their use, as in the case of Brilliants, will be shown in proving a Rose Diamond to be either truly made, or not. For example, suppose one of five carrats weight; if it be truly made, it will be as expanded at the base, or girdle,

as N°. 18. of five carats, and the size of the crown will also agree therewith; its depth will be likewise half its diameter, or breadth. But if it be basely made, and left *loaded* with undue weight, its expansion at the base may not exceed one of above three, or four carats weight. Such a Stone, according to the degree in which it falls short of its just size, will partake of some, or all the following defects. Either its depth, from the base to the point, will *exceed* the rule; or, tho' it should not be too deep, its sides below the crown may be *too upright*, which will be discovered by the crown's exceeding its proper extent, and that will consequently cause a flatness from the crown to the point; or the crown may be situated *too high*; if so, the size of the crown may not exceed its just extent, but then it will occasion

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an increased flatness of the crown, and produce an extravagant depth below it; or the girdle may be left *too thick*. If any Rose Diamond is made after this manner, it will, according to the degree in which it is thus defective, be injured in its shape, spirit, and lustre; and therefore is not to be valued by its weight, but only as it agrees in size with any in the list; for the same reasons as are given in the like case of Brilliants.

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*Of the method of manufacturing, and  
valuing SPREAD ROSE DIAMONDS.*

**T**H E next thing to be regarded, is the manner of making, and valuing, *spread Rose Diamonds*. As to the manner of making them; what is necessary to be observed, is, that their crowns

crowns must be of such an extent, and placed in such a situation, as to prevent any disproportionate flatness in the crown, and unequal division of the lozenges: And, that they be made as thin at the girdle as is consistent with safety in setting them. This is all that is necessary to be observed on that head. As to valuing them ; the same method is to be observed, as in the case of spread Brilliants in all respects.

*Note,* This article of making *spread Rose* Diamonds, is as necessary to the same ends and purposes, as the manufacture of *spread Brilliants*; inasmuch as they occupy thinner matter than Brilliants can.

Supposing it sufficiently proved, that Brilliant, and Rose, Diamonds, are of equal estimation and value ; the next considerations are those of their perfections,

tions, and imperfections, regarding their innate properties.

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*Of the innate perfections, imperfections, and water of DIAMONDS.*

THE circumstances which distinguish *the finest* Diamonds are these; their complexion must be like that of a drop of the clearest rock water. And if such Stones be of a regular form; and be truly made; and free from stains, foul, spots, specks, flaws, and cross veins, they will carry the highest lustre of any whatever, and will be esteemed the most perfect.

If any are tinctured yellow, blue, green, or red, in a high degree, which seldom happens, they are next in esteem; but, if any partake of these colours only in

a low degree, it sinks their value below the before-mentioned.

There are other complexions of a more compound sort, such as brown, and those of a dark hue. The first of these sometimes resemble the brownest sugar-candy, the latter dusky iron. And if any Diamonds are attended with stains, fouls, spots, specks, flaws, and cross veins, it will abate their lustre, and sink their value. Here it may be observed, that what is commonly called *the first water* in Diamonds, means the greatest purity, and perfection of their complexion, which must be like a drop of the clearest rock water. When any speak of a Diamond falling short, more or less, of that perfection, it is expressed by saying, it is of the *second*, or *third water*, &c. till a Stone may be properly called *a coloured one*. And to speak of a Diamond imperfectly

ly coloured, and containing any other defects, as a Stone of *a bad* water only, is very improper; as it does not convey an idea of the particular colour, or defects belonging to it.

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*Of the table of prices of DIAMONDS.*

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THE next thing to be taken notice of is *a table*, which will be found in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th plates. This table consists of *the price of Diamonds* from one carrat weight to an hundred carrats, formed upon the principle of valuing them by the square of their weight, upon the supposition that the governing price of rough Diamonds, good and bad blended together, is 2*l.* *per carrat*; so that 2*l.* is to be reckoned the *mean*, or *middle price*,

price, and will be found of great use to prevent the trouble of calculating the price of every Stone by the rule. If any Stone differs in its value from this mean, or middle, price, whether higher or lower, so much *per cent.* is to be added, or deducted, as judgment shall direct. For example, a Stone of one carat will be seen in the table to be 8*l.* To find it out by the rule, the method is to multiply 2 by 2, that makes 4, which is the square of its weight; then multiply 4 by 2*l.* the price of one carat, that makes 8*l.* Here it is to be remembered, that half the weight is supposed *lost* in *making*, which occasions the first multiplying by 2; but, as this method is more laborious, and intricate, in regard to Stones of *odd* weights, the table will be found of much convenience. The instance of five carats one eighth, may

may be given as a proof; first, reduce the 5 carats  $\frac{1}{8}$  into eighths, which make 41; that being done, multiply that into itself, which makes 1681; and then, multiply that by 1*l.* being the 8th part of 8*l.* the price of one carat; that makes 1681; and then divide 1681, being now eighths, into whole numbers, by 8, that produces 210*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* which is the price of such a Stone, and agrees with the table.

It will be here proper to observe farther, that no notice is taken of the *additional price*, which the expence of manufacture would occasion in each Stone. This is omitted on account of the different prices their different *sizes* and *weights* demand; and likewise on account of the different prices, which their various *substances* require. These circumstances render it impracticable

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to be inserted, and therefore the prices of both are contained in four tables exhibited at the end of the treatise. The first table contains the price of *full substanced, or full proportioned Brilliants*, explained as follows: The first column exhibits a supposed increase of size and weight, from a Stone of a carat, to one of an hundred carats. The first five articles are carried on by the increase of one carat each, the following by five carats each. The second column contains the price of their workmanship, according to their increase in weight, at the rate of 1*l.* *per* carat. The reason of carrying on the gradation by the increase of *five* carats, is for the sake of brevity; as the different prices of the intermediate weights are inconsiderable, compared with the increased value of such Stones. The first table being explained, it will serve

serve as an explanation of the other three.

The second table exhibits the price of making *spread* *Brilliants*, which is rated at 1*l.* 5*s.* *per* carrat; and is so done for the following reasons: Namely, that all *spread* Stones require more care than *full-substanced* ones, and are not so soon dispatched. The third and fourth tables regard the price of manufacturing *Rose* Diamonds; which manufacture demanding less labour than that of *Brilliants*, causes the price to be one fourth less, as will be seen by the 3d table regarding *full substanced*, or *full proportioned* *Rose* Diamonds. The 4th table regards *spread* *Rose* Diamonds, the price of which is the same with that of *full-substanced* *Brilliants*, which is so raised for the same reasons as have been given in the case of *spread* *Brilliants*.

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If I had not inserted the different expence of manufacturing Diamonds, it would be found wanting in the value of every Stone; but may now be easily supplied from the tables just explained. An instance will fully evince their use, which I will give in the case of a full proportioned Brilliant. For example; suppose the value is required of one of the mean, or middle sort, of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  carats; the Diamond, exclusive of the expence of workmanship, comes to 496*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* the expence of workmanship must be reckoned at *1l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* *per* carat, which comes to *14l.* 15*s.* 3*3/4*; *that* being added, the whole makes *510l.* 17*s.* 9*3/4*.

From the various helps contained in this book, it may be reasonably expected, that such as are skilful in Diamonds, and acquainted with the current price of them, will hereafter universally

agree in sentiments concerning the value of any Stone of a carrat weight, however circumstanced, to 5 or 10 *per cent.*; on whose judgment the less knowing will naturally rely. By this means, the value of Diamonds will be acknowledged to be determinable to this degree of certainty; inasmuch as the worth of any Stone, of what degree of perfection, or imperfection soever, either in regard to nature or art, is to be determined by the price of one of a carrat weight, similar in all circumstances.

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*Farther observations on ROUGH DIAMONDS.*

**S**UPPOSING the several means for attaining a right knowledge of the value of *manufactured Diamonds*

monds have been sufficiently treated of ; it is here to be observed, that *the sizes* of Brilliant and Rose Diamonds will be of great use, in directing the judgment concerning *the loss of weight* that may be sustained in *working ANY Diamond* ; and therefore must be of great service towards forming a right notion of their value, as it is well known, that some *rough Diamonds* must sustain a much greater loss, or diminution of weight than others, arising from their peculiar shapes. And to form a true judgment of the value of any *rough Diamond*, the price or value of one of a carat weight similar to the Stone which is to be purchased, determines its value, as in the case of *manufactured Diamonds*. But, as it is more difficult to judge what a rough Diamond will prove *when cut*, than to judge of one *manufactured* ; the buyer,   
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supposing him a merchant, must act with proper precaution, and make sufficient allowance to himself for the uncertainty of the Stone's answering expectation when wrought. And, if it be a Stone of a considerable value, he must allow himself also for the interest of the money he lays out, according to the time he supposes the Stone may remain unsold. These precautions are the only means of guarding against the hazards, and disadvantage, that attend dealing in large rough Diamonds. And, by such a conduct, dealers may be enabled to sell at a price agreeable to the estimation of the skilful ; which estimation is the only thing to be regarded by those who purchase them for their own use. To urge any other considerations to the purchaser for augmenting the price of any Diamond

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beyond its just value, will, it is humbly apprehended, be judged a weakness, and likely to hinder the sale of such goods.

But, if it should be here remarked, that particular cases, or occasions, may justify the seller in demanding an advanced price for any Diamond ; such deviations must be considered as merely occasional, and the buyer is at liberty, whether he will comply or not.

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*Some account of AUTHORS, who have  
heretofore treated of DIAMONDS  
and PEARLS, and the improvements  
which have been made since their  
times.*

**T**HOUGH what I have advanced is really the produce of many years critical observations in the course of

of dealing in rough and polished Diamonds, and has been a work of much time, labour, and great expence; I am not a little pleased to see it agree with what I have since found to be mentioned by some celebrated writers, who have exhibited the principle upon which Diamonds are to be valued. The first which fell into my hands was Monsieur *Tavernier*, who mentions it in his *Voyages* through *Turky*, *Perſia*, and the *East-Indies*, which he published in the year 1670, and which were translated into *English* in the year 1678. The next was the memorable Mr. *Lewis Roberts*, who published it in his *map of commerce* in the year 1638. Some time after, I communicated the principle of valuation I have exhibited in this treatise, to an acquaintance of mine, who was a dealer and a diamond cutter, and who had lived many

years at *Fort St. George* in that capacity; by whom I was informed, that the *India* traders (meaning the *natives of India*) had some established rule of estimating Diamonds, &c. which he believed to be the same with what I then proposed. At length, several years after the perusal of the above writers, a still more antient one was shewn me by means of a gentleman of great learning, and of great figure in the literary world. This author was *John Arphe de Villa Fane*, who speaks of the principle of valuation in his treatise entitled, *The standard of gold, silver, and precious stones*, published in *Spanish* in the year 1572, by the King of *Spain's* especial licence. These writers have mentioned some attempts to settle rules for the manufacture of Diamonds; but, it is to be observed, that not only what they have deli-

delivered is very imperfect, but that when they wrote, the art of making *Brilliants* was not discovered; which manufacture is essential to the saving of the weight formerly lost, by cutting all rough Diamonds into *tables*, and *roses*; to prevent which loss of weight, as much as possible, a heavy load of substance has been left on both these kinds of manufacture. Moreover, to save weight, rough Diamonds have been frequently *sawed*, especially such as had no corners, in order to make them into *roses*; but this practice was attended with a much greater expence of workmanship, and withal, a much greater loss of weight, than they have been subject to since the making of *Brilliants* has been introduced; this latter manufacture being more suitable to Stones of most shapes.

These

These observations show, that if the truth of the manufacture of *Table* and *Rose* Diamonds had been known in times past, which appears not to have been the case, although it might have been of use in preventing the past defective manner of making them, it could not procure the advantages which flow from the addition of the *Brilliant* manufacture, since *that* renders the whole *a compleat system*; and not only contributes to the greatest saving of weight, but likewise ascertains the general loss of weight, as has been already observed, which could not be known till the manufacture was reduced to settled rules. The want of this, probably, occasioned a disregard of what has been taken notice of by these *authors* concerning the manufacture, and valuation of Diamonds.

*Of the superior worth of DIAMONDS,  
over all other JEWELS.*

**T**O what has been offered in support of the truth of their manufacture and value; it is to be added, that *Diamonds* have, in every age, been esteemed *the chief of Jewels*, on account of their innate specifick qualities; which, if not exhibited by proper skill, remain imprisoned. It is certain, that, in their natural state, they have not so much beauty or lustre, as some other sort of Jewels; but when truly and judiciously manufactured, they throw forth a splendor, and lustre, surpassing all others, which justly entitles them to the most perfect workmanship, and will consequently be the most likely means of perpetuating them in the esteem of the world.

And

And this will tend to establish their worth, and secure every one's property therein; whereas a neglect of exhibiting and displaying their beauty by a proper workmanship, will render them unworthy ornaments of the great and distinguished; which of course must sink their value. These considerations, doubtless, will influence the curious and discerning to give all due countenance to their being exhibited, in future times, with that beauty and lustre of which they are susceptible. And if the following additional circumstances be taken notice of, they will farther show, that *Diamonds* deserve the chief regard of all Jewels. *First*, They are the best *repository of wealth*; inasmuch as they will lie in the smallest space of any, and are thereby the most portable, and best conveyance of treasure. *Next*, their *superlative Hard-ness*

ness secures them from all injury by wear ; as nothing can make any impression on them, or prejudice their lustre, but their rubbing against each other. They can only be affected *by fire*, and that must be strong and lasting to do them much harm ; and the injury they receive thereby arises chiefly from taking them *too hastily* from thence, whereby the immediate impression of the cold air may possibly produce flaws, &c. A moderate fire will only occasion a roughness on their surface, which may be repaired by new polishing.

This finishes what is to be offered, separately, on the subject of DIAMONDS.--That of PEARLS is now to be considered.

Of



*Of PEARLS, their production, and the  
manner of valuing them.*

THESE Jewels are next in importance to Diamonds, as they constitute the next greatest share of wealth of any other kind. The first thing to be observed concerning them, is, that what beauty they possess, is the mere produce of *nature*; and that they are not susceptible of any advantages or helps by *art*; a circumstance which recommends them to the esteem of the world. The only rule of valuing them, is by the square of their weight, as in the case of Diamonds; nature producing them after the same manner, *viz.* a vast number of small ones, and progressively, a less number of larger as they increase in size and weight. Upon this principle two *tables* are

are formed of the *prices* of Pearls. The first eight contain those of a carat weight *downwards*, of eight different values, which will be found in Plates XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV. The first being explained, it serves for the other seven. The first column contains the *number* of Pearls in an ounce troy, from those of a carat weight, to such as weigh but the  $\frac{3}{2}$ d part of a carat. The second column contains the progressive decrease of their *weight*, from those of one carat, to those of the  $\frac{3}{2}$ d part of a carat. The third contains their several *prices*, from one carat at 2*s.* to those of the  $\frac{3}{2}$ th part of a penny. The fourth contains the price of an ounce, at the rate of 2*s.* *per* carat, which makes 15*l.*, to that of the smallest size, which is 9*s.* 4*d*  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The

The next thing to be taken notice of, is, a table that relates to Pearls of a carrat weight, and *upwards* to an hundred carrats, which will be found in Plates XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX. The prices of Pearls in this table, are founded upon the supposition, that the general price of Pearls, good and bad blended together, is 8 s. *per carrat*; which will be found to be the first article in it. This table, therefore, will be of the same use with regard to PEARLS, as the diamond-table is in regard to *Diamonds*. For, if any Pearl *exceeds* in quality, or *falls short* of those of the middle sort; the rise, or fall, upon the price of a Pearl of any weight must be so much *per cent.* as judgment shall direct; which prevents all trouble of finding it out by the rule. To show the convenience of this table,

ble, the following example may be given. If the value of a Pearl of 4 carats  $\frac{1}{2}$  is required, which may be supposed to be 10 *per cent.* better than one of the mean or middle price, it will be found, by the table, to be worth 9*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Then 19*s.* is to be added, which is the produce of the 10 *per cent.* and makes its value to be 10*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . To find out the first price by the rule; reduce the 4 carats  $\frac{1}{2}$  into eighths, which make 39; then multiply that into itself, which is 1521; then multiply that by 1*s.* being the 8th part of 8*s.* the price of a carat; that makes 1521; and then divide 1521, being now eighths, into whole numbers, by 8; that produces 9*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Two carats in the middle price  
of 10 *per cent.* F *is the value of* *of*

Of the perfections, and imperfections,  
of PEARLS.

THOSE of the finest shape are perfectly *round*, which fits them for necklaces, bracelets, jewels for the hair, and other such like uses. But if a Pearl, of any considerable size, be of the *shape of a Pear*, it is not reckoned an imperfection, because it may be suitable for drops to earings, solitairs, and many other jewels. Their complexion must be *milk white*, not of a dead and lifeless, but of a clear and lively hue, free from stains, fouls, spots, specks, or roughness; such are of the *highest esteem and value*.

Pearls are *defective* when rough, spotted, or dull; whether that be owing to any miscarriage of nature, or to age,

age, to wear, or any other accident: When irregular in their shapes, be they flat or hollow, craggy or gibbous: When they are stained with any colour, as yellow, blue, green, red, brown, or that of a dusky iron. It is also an imperfection when they have large drilled holes, or are rubbed flat about the edges of the holes by long use. These defects cause a very considerable difference in *the value* of Pearls of the same weight and size; to judge of which must be left to every ones skill and discernment. It may, notwithstanding, be fairly concluded, that such as are skilful and discerning will agree in their sentiments concerning the value of any Pearl, as nearly as in the case of any Diamond. And be a Pearl of what weight soever, its value is to be estimated by the price of one of a carat weight, similar in all circumstances.

## CONCLUSION.

SUPPOSING what has been advanced in this treatise to be now evident, the importance of Diamonds and Pearls cannot but appear; and it will be allowed, that the value of these species of Jewels is determinable to a great nearness. In consequence whereof, the injuries to which the publick, and even those of the trade, have hitherto been exposed, by an indeterminate valuation of this kind of property, will hereafter be greatly lessened; and the reputation of traders supported, which has heretofore lain under much censure; owing to their not being more *uniform* in their sentiments concerning the worth, or value, of these Jewels, more especially those of

of the largest sort. And, if the rules laid down for working of Diamonds, be hereafter put in practice; the world will see Diamonds exhibited in their full lustre and splendor, which will justly give them the pre-eminence of all other Jewels. Thereby also art will be encouraged; which has been for many years past much depressed, to the great hurt of all, and even to the total ruin of many, of the most ingenious workmen.

The fitness of propagating this knowledge has led me to the publication of this work; and, I cannot suffer myself to doubt, but it will be as acceptable to all ingenious traders, as to other purchasers: Truth, and the publick good, being the principles on which every friend to mankind always does, and always will act.

The

The expence of making  
full proportioned Brill-  
iant Diamonds.

Per Carrat.  
Carrats.

	l.	s.	d.
1	1	0	0
2	1	2	6
3	1	5	0
4	1	7	6
5	1	10	0
10	2	2	6
15	2	15	0
20	3	7	6
25	4	0	0
30	4	12	6
35	5	5	0
40	5	17	6
45	6	10	0
50	7	2	6
55	7	15	0
60	8	7	6
65	9	0	0
70	9	12	6
75	10	5	0
80	10	17	6
85	11	10	0
90	12	2	6
95	12	15	0
100	13	7	6

The expence of making  
spread Brilliant Dia-  
monds.

Per Carrat.  
Carrats.

	l.	s.	d.
1	1	5	0
2	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	1	11	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	1	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	1	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	2	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	3	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	4	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	5	0	0
30	5	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
35	6	11	3
40	7	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
45	8	2	6
50	8	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
55	9	13	9
60	10	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
65	11	5	0
70	12	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
75	12	16	3
80	13	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
85	14	7	6
90	15	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
95	15	18	9
100	16	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The expence of making  
full proportioned Rose  
Diamonds.

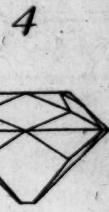
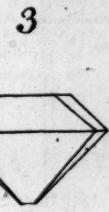
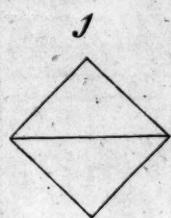
The expence of making  
spread Rose Dia-  
monds.

Carrats.	Per Carrat.			Carrats.	Per Carrat.		
	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
1	0	15	0	1	1	0	0
2	0	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	2	6
3	0	18	9	3	1	5	0
4	1	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	7	6
5	1	2	6	5	1	10	0
10	1	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2	2	6
15	2	1	3	15	2	15	0
20	2	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	3	7	6
25	3	0	0	25	4	0	0
30	3	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	4	12	6
35	3	18	9	35	5	5	0
40	4	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	5	17	6
45	4	17	6	45	6	10	0
50	5	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	7	2	6
55	5	16	3	55	7	15	0
60	6	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	8	7	6
65	6	15	0	65	9	0	0
70	7	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	9	12	6
75	7	13	9	75	10	5	0
80	8	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	10	17	6
85	8	12	6	85	11	10	0
90	9	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	12	2	6
95	9	11	3	95	12	15	0
100	10	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	13	7	6

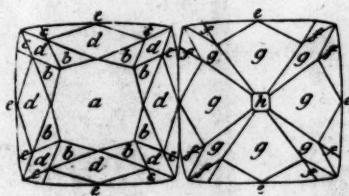


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2				100			
3				100			
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5				100			
6				100			
7				100			
8				100			
9				100			
10				100			
11				100			
12				100			
13				100			
14				100			
15				100			
16				100			
17				100			
18				100			
19				100			
20				100			
21				100			
22				100			
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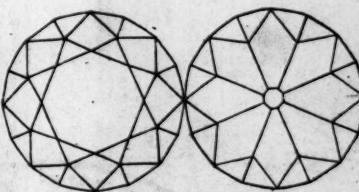
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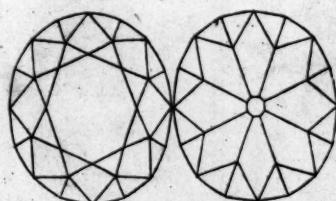
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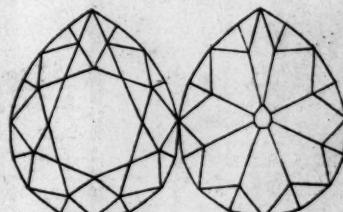
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7



8





The Size of Brilliant Diamonds.

Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight
1		13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	7
2	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	14	4	23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	8
4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	9
5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	10
6	2	18	5	27	11
7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	6		
9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
10	3				
11	3 $\frac{1}{4}$				
12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$				



# Brilliant Diamonds.

Number	Weight	Number	Weight
29	14	35	24
30	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	26
31	17	37	28
32	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	30
33	20	39	33
34	22		

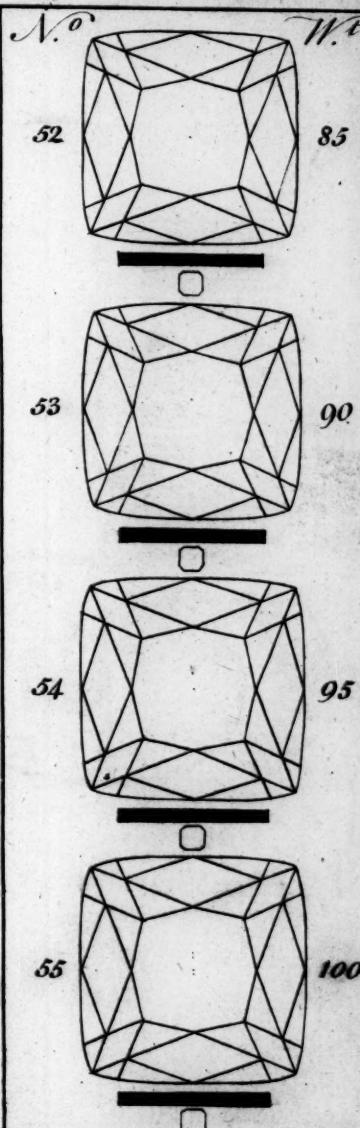
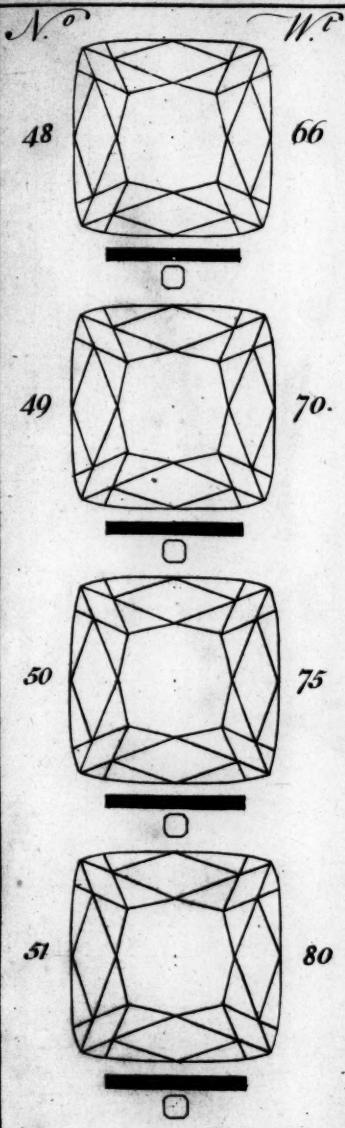


## Brilliant Diamonds.

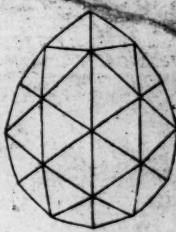
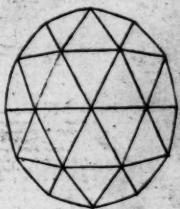
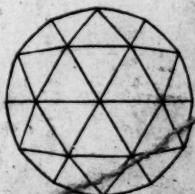
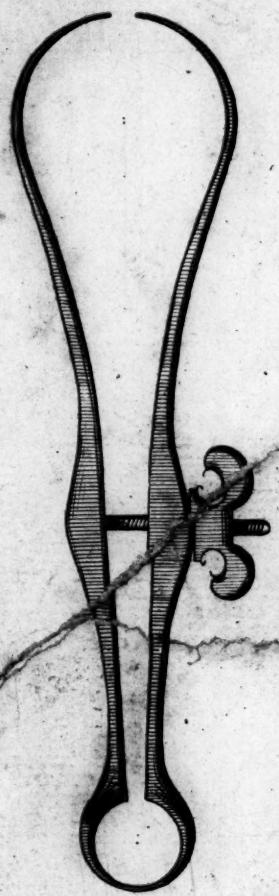
Number	Weight	Number	Weight
40	36	44	50
41	39	45	54
42	42	46	58
43	46	47	62



*Brilliant Diamonds.*









# The Sizes of Rose Diamonds.

Number	Weight	Number	Weight	Number	Weight
1		13	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	7
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	8
4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	9
5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	10
6	2	18	5	27	11
7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	6		
9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
10	3				
11	3 $\frac{1}{4}$				
12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$				



## Rose Diamonds.

Number	Weight	Number	Weight
29	14	35	24
30	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	26
31	17	37	28
32	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	30
33	20	39	33
34	22		



## Rose Diamonds.

Number	Weight	Number	Weight
40	36	44	50
41	39	45	54
42	42	46	58
43	46	47	62



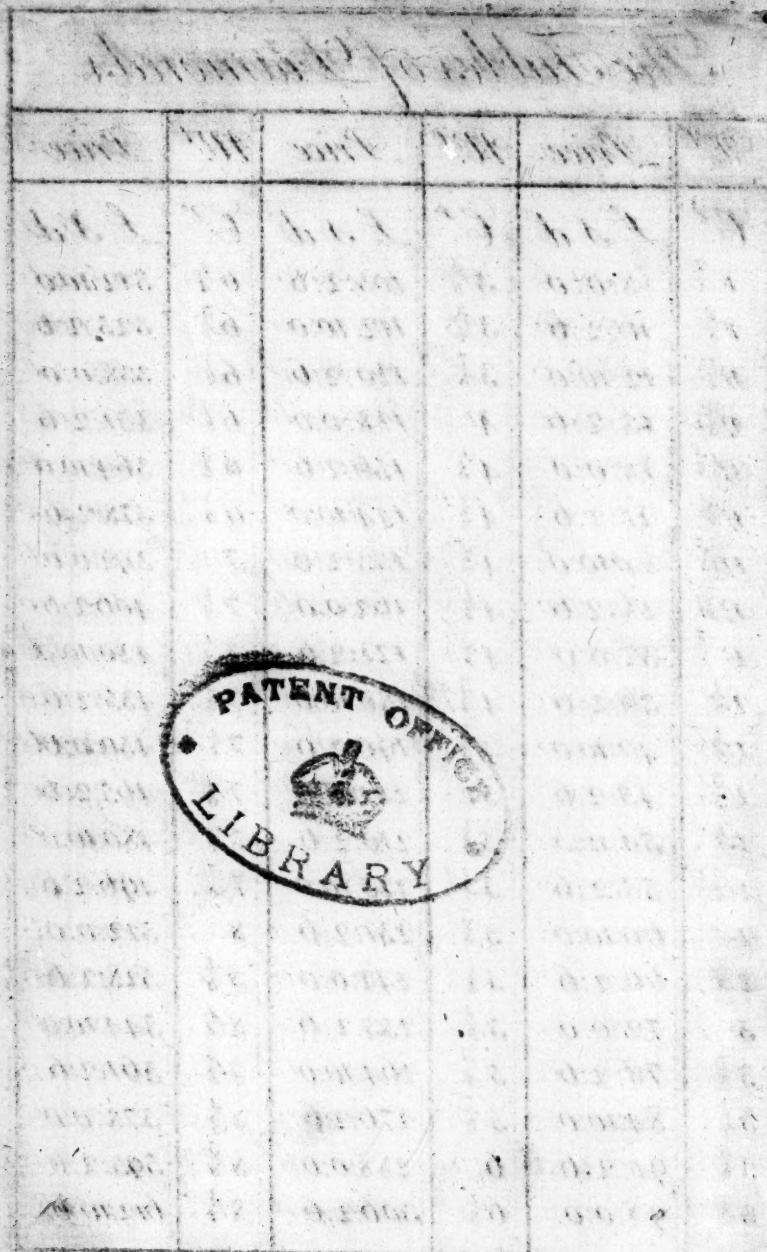
70  
*Rose Diamonds.*

<i>No</i> 48	<i>Wt</i> 66	<i>No</i> 52	<i>Wt</i> 85
<i>No</i> 49	<i>Wt</i> 70	<i>No</i> 53	<i>Wt</i> 90
<i>No</i> 50	<i>Wt</i> 75	<i>No</i> 54	<i>Wt</i> 95
<i>No</i> 51	<i>Wt</i> 80	<i>No</i> 55	<i>Wt</i> 100



The Tables of Diamonds.

W <sup>t</sup>	Price	W <sup>t</sup>	Price	W <sup>t</sup>	Price
C <sup>r</sup>	£ S d	C <sup>r</sup>	£ S d	C <sup>r</sup>	£ S d
1	8:0:0	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	105:2:6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	312:10:0
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	10:2:6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	112:10:0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	325:2:6
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12:10:0	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	120:2:6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	338:0:0
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	15:2:6	4	128:0:0	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	351:2:6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18:0:0	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	136:2:6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	364:10:0
1 $\frac{5}{8}$	21:2:6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	144:10:0	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	378:2:6
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	24:10:0	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	153:2:6	7	392:0:0
1 $\frac{7}{8}$	28:2:6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	162:0:0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	406:2:6
2	32:0:0	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	171:2:6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	420:10:0
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	36:2:6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	180:10:0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	435:2:6
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	40:10:0	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	190:2:6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	450:0:0
2 $\frac{3}{8}$	45:2:6	5	200:0:0	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	465:2:6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	50:0:0	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	210:2:6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	480:10:0
2 $\frac{5}{8}$	55:2:6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	220:10:0	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	496:2:6
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	60:10:0	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	231:2:6	8	512:0:0
2 $\frac{7}{8}$	66:2:6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	242:0:0	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	528:2:6
3	72:0:0	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	253:2:6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	544:10:0
3 $\frac{1}{8}$	78:2:6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	264:10:0	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	561:2:6
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	84:10:0	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	276:2:6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	578:0:0
3 $\frac{3}{8}$	91:2:6	6	288:0:0	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	595:2:6
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	98:0:0	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	300:2:6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	612:10:0



*Diamonds continued*

Wt	Price	Wt	Price	Wt	Price
C. <sup>r</sup>	£ s d	C. <sup>r</sup>	£ s d	C. <sup>r</sup>	£ s d
8 $\frac{7}{8}$	630:2:6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1058:0:0	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	1596:2:6
9	648:0:0	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1081:2:6	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	1624:10:0
9 $\frac{1}{8}$	666:2:6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1104:10:0	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	1653:2:6
9 $\frac{1}{4}$	684:10:0	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1128:2:6	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1682:0:0
9 $\frac{3}{8}$	703:2:6	12	1152:0:0	14 $\frac{5}{8}$	1711:2:6
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	722:0:0	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	1176:2:6	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	1740:10:0
9 $\frac{5}{8}$	741:2:6	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	1200:10:0	14 $\frac{7}{8}$	1770:2:6
9 $\frac{3}{4}$	760:10:0	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	1225:2:6	15	1800:0:0
9 $\frac{7}{8}$	780:2:6	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1250:0:0	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	1830:2:6
10	800:0:0	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	1275:2:6	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	1860:10:0
10 $\frac{1}{8}$	820:2:6	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1300:10:0	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	1891:2:6
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	840:10:0	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	1326:2:6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1922:0:0
10 $\frac{3}{8}$	861:2:6	13	1352:0:0	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	1953:2:6
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	882:0:0	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	1378:2:6	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	1984:10:0
10 $\frac{5}{8}$	903:2:6	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	1404:10:0	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	2016:2:6
10 $\frac{3}{4}$	924:10:0	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	1431:2:6	16	2048:0:0
10 $\frac{7}{8}$	946:2:6	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1458:0:0	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	2080:2:6
11	968:0:0	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	1485:2:6	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	2112:10:0
11 $\frac{1}{8}$	990:2:6	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	1512:10:0	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	2145:2:6
11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1012:10:0	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	1540:2:6	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2178:0:0
11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1035:2:6	14	1568:0:0	16 $\frac{9}{8}$	2211:2:6



## Diamonds continued

W <sup>t</sup>	Price	W <sup>t</sup>	Price	W <sup>t</sup>	Price
C. <sup>r</sup>	£ s d	C. <sup>r</sup>	£ s d	C. <sup>r</sup>	£ s d
16 $\frac{3}{4}$	2244:10:0	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	3003:2:6	22	3872:0:0
16 $\frac{7}{8}$	2278:2:6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3042:0:0	22 $\frac{1}{8}$	3916:2:6
17	2312:0:0	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	3081:2:6	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	3960:10:0
17 $\frac{1}{8}$	2346:2:6	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	3120:10:0	22 $\frac{3}{8}$	4005:2:6
17 $\frac{1}{4}$	2380:10:0	19 $\frac{7}{8}$	3160:2:6	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	4050:0:0
17 $\frac{3}{8}$	2415:2:6	20	3200:0:0	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	4095:2:6
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2450:0:0	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	3240:2:6	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	4140:10:0
17 $\frac{5}{8}$	2485:2:6	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	3280:10:0	22 $\frac{7}{8}$	4186:2:6
17 $\frac{3}{4}$	2520:10:0	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	3321:2:6	23	4232:0:0
17 $\frac{7}{8}$	2556:2:6	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	3362:0:0	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	4278:2:6
18	2592:0:0	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	3403:2:6	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	4324:10:0
18 $\frac{1}{8}$	2628:2:6	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	3444:10:0	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	4371:2:6
18 $\frac{1}{4}$	2664:10:0	20 $\frac{7}{8}$	3486:2:6	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	4418:0:0
18 $\frac{3}{8}$	2701:2:6	21	3528:0:0	23 $\frac{5}{8}$	4465:2:6
18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2738:0:0	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	3570:2:6	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	4512:10:0
18 $\frac{5}{8}$	2775:2:6	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	3612:10:0	23 $\frac{7}{8}$	4560:2:6
18 $\frac{3}{4}$	2812:10:0	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	3655:2:6	24	4608:0:0
18 $\frac{7}{8}$	2850:2:6	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	3698:0:0	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	4656:2:6
19	2888:0:0	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	3741:2:6	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	4704:10:0
19 $\frac{1}{8}$	2926:2:6	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	3784:10:0	24 $\frac{3}{8}$	4753:2:6
19 $\frac{1}{4}$	2964:10:0	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	3828:2:6	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	4802:0:0



# Diamonds continued.

W <sup>t</sup>	Price	W <sup>t</sup>	Price	W <sup>t</sup>	Price
C. <sup>r</sup>	£ \$ d	C. <sup>r</sup>	£ \$	C. <sup>r</sup>	£ \$
24 $\frac{5}{8}$	4851:2:6	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	6962:0	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	9660:10
24 $\frac{3}{4}$	4900:10:0	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	7080:10	35	9800:0
24 $\frac{7}{8}$	4950:2:6	30	7200:0	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	9940:10
25	5000:0:0	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	7320:10	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	10082:0
25 $\frac{1}{4}$	5100:10:0	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	7442:0	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	10224:10
25 $\frac{1}{2}$	5202:0:0	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	7564:10	36	10368:0
25 $\frac{3}{4}$	5304:10:0	31	7688:0	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	10512:10
26	5408:0:0	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	7812:10	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	10658:0
26 $\frac{1}{4}$	5512:10:0	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	7938:0	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	10804:10
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	5618:0:0	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	8064:10	37	10952:0
26 $\frac{3}{4}$	5724:10:0	32	8192:0	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	11100:10
27	5832:0:0	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	8320:10	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	11250:0
27 $\frac{1}{4}$	5940:10:0	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	8450:0	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	11400:10
27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6050:0:0	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	8580:10	38	11552:0
27 $\frac{3}{4}$	6160:10:0	33	8712:0	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	11702:10
28	6272:0:0	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	8844:10	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	11858:0
28 $\frac{1}{4}$	6384:10:0	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	8978:0	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	12012:10
28 $\frac{1}{2}$	6498:0:0	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	9112:10	39	12168:0
28 $\frac{3}{4}$	6612:10:0	34	9248:0	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	12324:10
29	6728:0:0	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	9384:10	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	12482:0
29 $\frac{1}{4}$	6844:10:0	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	9522:0	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	12640:10



# Diamonds continued

<i>W<sup>t</sup></i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>W<sup>t</sup></i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>W<sup>t</sup></i>	<i>Price</i>
<i>C.<sup>r</sup></i>	<i>£</i> <i>s</i>	<i>C.<sup>r</sup></i>	<i>£</i> <i>s</i>	<i>C.<sup>r</sup></i>	<i>£</i>
40	12800:0	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	16380:10	51	20808
40 $\frac{1}{4}$	12960:10	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	16562:0	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	21218
40 $\frac{1}{2}$	13122:0	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	16744:10	52	21632
40 $\frac{3}{4}$	13284:10	46	16928:0	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	22050
41	13448:0	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	17112:10	53	22472
41 $\frac{1}{4}$	13612:10	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	17298:0	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	22898
41 $\frac{1}{2}$	13778:0	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	17484:10	54	23328
41 $\frac{3}{4}$	13944:10	47	17672:0	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	23762
42	14112:0	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	17860:10	55	24200
42 $\frac{1}{4}$	14280:10	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	18050:0	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	24642
42 $\frac{1}{2}$	14450:0	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	18240:10	56	25088
42 $\frac{3}{4}$	14620:10	48	18432:0	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	25538
43	14792:0	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	18624:10	57	25992
43 $\frac{1}{4}$	14964:10	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	18818:0	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	26450
43 $\frac{1}{2}$	15138:0	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	19012:10	58	26912
43 $\frac{3}{4}$	15312:10	49	19208:0	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	21378
44	15488:0	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	19404:10	59	27848
44 $\frac{1}{4}$	15664:10	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	19602:0	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	28322
44 $\frac{1}{2}$	15842:0	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	19800:10	60	28800
44 $\frac{3}{4}$	16020:10	50	20000:0	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	29282
45	16200:0	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	20402:0	61	29768



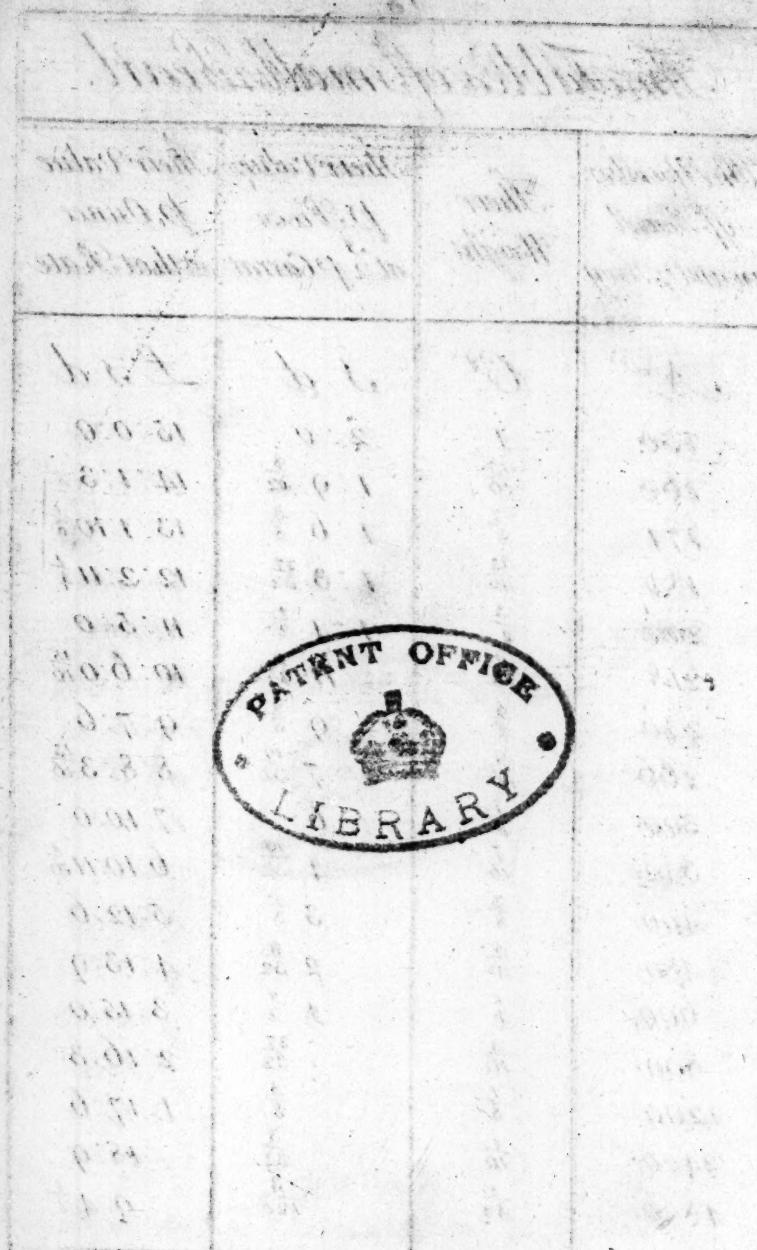
*Diamonds continued*

<i>N<sup>t</sup></i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>N<sup>t</sup></i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>N<sup>t</sup></i>	<i>Price</i>
<i>C<sup>r</sup></i>	<i>£</i>	<i>C<sup>r</sup></i>	<i>£</i>	<i>C<sup>r</sup></i>	<i>£</i>
61 $\frac{1}{2}$	30258	72	41472	90	64800
62	30752	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	42050	91	66248
62 $\frac{1}{2}$	31250	73	42632	92	67712
63	31752	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	43218	93	69192
63 $\frac{1}{2}$	32258	74	43808	94	70688
64	32768	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	44402	95	72200
64 $\frac{1}{2}$	33282	75	45000	96	73728
65	33800	76	46208	97	75272
65 $\frac{1}{2}$	34322	77	47432	98	76832
66	34848	78	48672	99	78408
66 $\frac{1}{2}$	35378	79	49928	100	80000
67	35912	80	51200		
67 $\frac{1}{2}$	36450	81	52488		
68	36992	82	53792		
68 $\frac{1}{2}$	37538	83	55112		
69	38088	84	56448		
69 $\frac{1}{2}$	38642	85	57800		
70	39200	86	59168		
70 $\frac{1}{2}$	39762	87	60552		
71	40328	88	61952		
71 $\frac{1}{2}$	40898	89	63368		



# The Tables of small Pearl.

The Number of Pearl in an Oz. Troy	Their Weight	Their value p. Piece at 2 p. Carat	Their value p. Ounce at that Rate
N. <sup>o</sup>	Gr.	l s d	£ s d
150	1	2: 0	15: 0: 0
160	$\frac{15}{16}$	1: 9 $\frac{3}{32}$	14: 1: 3
171	$\frac{7}{8}$	1: 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	13: 1: 10 $\frac{1}{8}$
184	$\frac{13}{16}$	1: 3 $\frac{27}{32}$	12: 2: 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
200	$\frac{3}{4}$	1: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11: 5: 0
218	$\frac{11}{16}$	11 $\frac{11}{32}$	10: 6: 0 $\frac{15}{16}$
240	$\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9: 7: 6
266	$\frac{9}{16}$	7 $\frac{19}{32}$	8: 8: 3 $\frac{15}{16}$
300	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	7: 10: 0
342	$\frac{7}{16}$	4 $\frac{19}{32}$	6: 10: 11 $\frac{1}{16}$
400	$\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	5: 12: 6
480	$\frac{5}{16}$	2 $\frac{11}{32}$	4: 13: 9
600	$\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3: 15: 0
800	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{27}{32}$	2: 16: 3
1200	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	1: 17: 6
2400	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	18: 9
4800	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{3}{128}$	9: 4 $\frac{1}{2}$



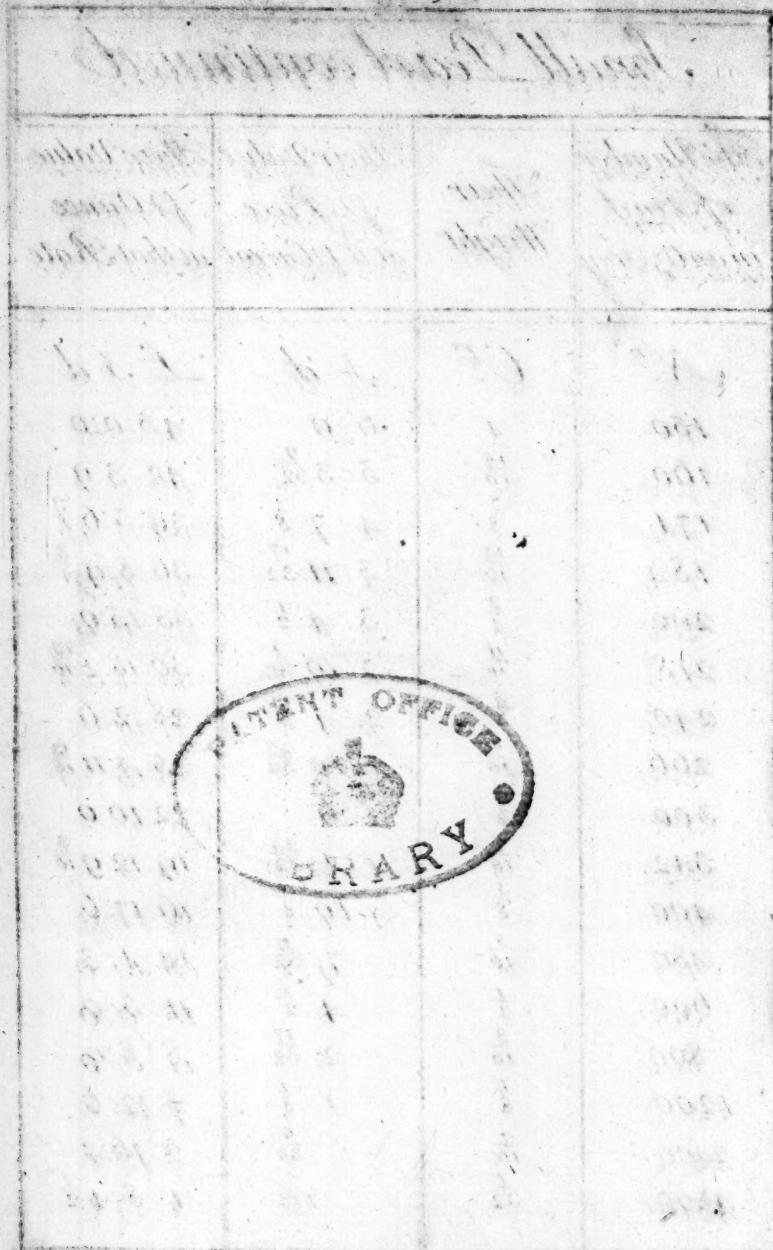
# Small Pearl continued

The Number of Pearl in an Oz Troy	Their Weight	Their Value P. Piece at 4. P. Carat	Their Value P. Ounce at that Rate
N. <sup>o</sup>	Gr.	l d	£ l d
150	1	4:0	30:0:0
160	15/16	3:6 3/16	28:2:6
171	7/8	3:0 3/4	26:3:8 1/4
184	13/16	2:7 11/16	24:5:10 1/2
200	3/4	2:3	22:10:0
218	11/16	1:10 11/16	20:12:1 7/8
240	5/8	1:6 3/4	18:15:0
266	9/16	1:3 3/16	16:16:7 7/8
300	1/2	1:0	15:0:0
342	7/16	9 3/16	13:1:10 1/8
400	3/8	6 3/4	11:5:0
480	5/16	4 11/16	9:7:6
600	1/4	3	7:10:0
800	3/16	1 11/16	5:12:6
1200	1/8	3/4	3:15:0
2400	1/16	3/16	1:17:6
4800	1/32	3/64	18:9



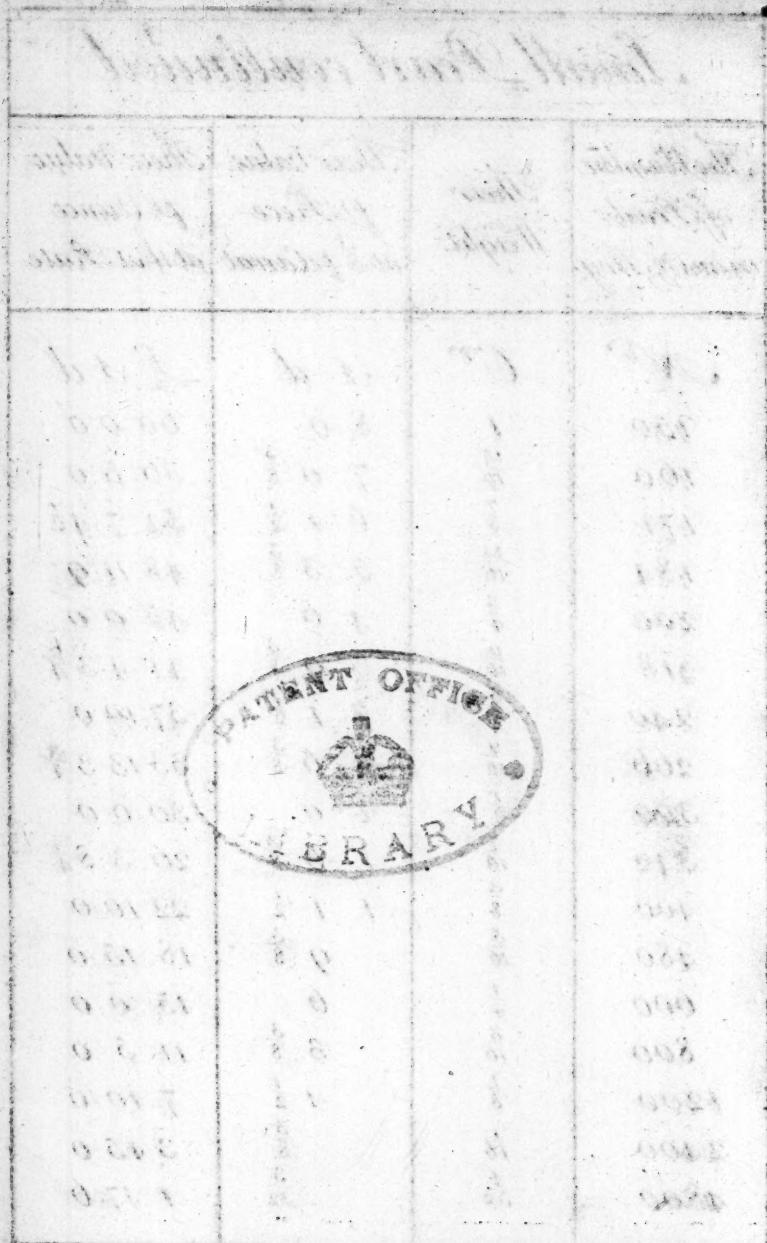
# Small Pearl continued

The Number of Pearl in an Oz Troy	Their Weight	Their value	
		£. Piece at 6 p. Carrat	£. Ounce at that Rate
N. <sup>o</sup>	Gr.	l s d	£ l s d
150	1	6:0	45:0:0
160	$\frac{15}{16}$	5:3 $\frac{9}{32}$	42:3:9
171	$\frac{7}{8}$	4:7 $\frac{1}{8}$	39:5:6 $\frac{3}{8}$
184	$\frac{13}{16}$	3:11 $\frac{17}{32}$	36:8:9 $\frac{3}{4}$
200	$\frac{3}{4}$	3:4 $\frac{1}{2}$	33:15:0
218	$\frac{11}{16}$	2:10 $\frac{1}{32}$	30:18:2 $\frac{13}{16}$
240	$\frac{5}{8}$	2:4 $\frac{1}{8}$	28:2:6
266	$\frac{9}{16}$	1:10 $\frac{25}{32}$	25:4:11 $\frac{13}{16}$
300	$\frac{1}{2}$	1:6	22:10:0
342	$\frac{7}{16}$	1:1 $\frac{25}{32}$	19:12:9 $\frac{3}{16}$
400	$\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	16:17:6
480	$\frac{5}{16}$	7 $\frac{1}{32}$	14:1:3
600	$\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11:5:0
800	$\frac{3}{16}$	2 $\frac{17}{32}$	8:8:9
1200	$\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	5:12:6
2400	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{9}{32}$	2:16:3
4800	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{9}{128}$	1:8:1 $\frac{1}{2}$



## Small Pearl continued

The Number of Pearl in an OZ Troy	Their Weight	Their value P. Piece at 8 P. Carat	Their value P. Ounce at that Rate
N <sup>o</sup>	Gr	l d	£ l d
150	1	8:0	60:0:0
160	15/16	7:0 3/8	56:5:0
171	7/8	6:1 1/2	52:7:4 1/2
184	13/16	5:3 3/8	48:11:9
200	3/4	4:6	45:0:0
218	11/16	3:9 3/8	41:4:3 3/4
240	5/8	3:1 1/2	37:10:0
266	9/16	2:6 3/8	33:13:3 3/4
300	1/2	2:0	30:0:0
342	7/16	1:6 3/8	26:3:8 1/4
400	3/8	1:1 1/2	22:10:0
480	5/16	9 3/8	18:15:0
600	1/4	6	15:0:0
800	3/16	3 3/8	11:5:0
1200	1/8	1 1/2	7:10:0
2400	1/16	3/8	3:15:0
4800	1/32	3/32	1:17:6



# Small Pearl continued

The Number of Pearl in an OZ Troy	Their Weight	Their Value P. Piece at 10 P. Carrat	Their Value P. Ounce at that Rate
N. <sup>o</sup>	Gr	l s d	l s d
150	1	10:0	75:0:0
160	15/16	8:9 15/32	70:6:3
171	7/8	7:7 7/8	65:9:2 5/8
184	18/16	6:7 7/32	60:14:8 1/4
200	3/4	5:7 1/2	56:5:0
218	11/16	4:8 23/32	51:10:4 11/16
240	5/8	3:10 7/8	46:17:6
266	9/16	3:1 31/32	42:1:7 11/16
300	1/2	2:6	37:10:0
342	7/16	1:10 31/32	32:14:7 5/16
400	3/8	1:4 7/8	28:2:6
480	5/16	11 23/32	23:8:9
600	7/16	7 1/2	18:15:0
800	3/10	4 7/32	14:1:3
1200	8/16	1 7/8	9:7:6
2400	15/16	15/32	4:13:9
4800	1/2	15/128	2:6:10 1/2



# Small Pearl continued

The Number of Pearl in an Oz. Troy	Their Weight	Their value P. Piece at 12 p. Carrat	Their value P. Ounce at that Rate
N. <sup>o</sup>	Gr.	l s d	£ s d
150	1	12:0	90:0:0
160	$\frac{15}{16}$	10:6 $\frac{9}{16}$	84:7:6
171	$\frac{7}{8}$	9:2 $\frac{1}{4}$	78:11:0 $\frac{3}{4}$
184	$\frac{13}{16}$	7:11 $\frac{1}{16}$	72:17:7 $\frac{1}{2}$
200	$\frac{3}{4}$	6:9	67:10:0
218	$\frac{11}{16}$	5:8 $\frac{1}{16}$	61:16:5 $\frac{5}{8}$
240	$\frac{5}{8}$	4:8 $\frac{1}{4}$	56:5:0
266	$\frac{9}{16}$	3:9 $\frac{9}{16}$	50:9:11 $\frac{5}{8}$
300	$\frac{1}{2}$	3:0	45:0:0
342	$\frac{7}{16}$	2:3 $\frac{9}{16}$	39:5:6 $\frac{3}{8}$
400	$\frac{3}{8}$	1:8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33:15:0
480	$\frac{5}{16}$	1:2 $\frac{1}{16}$	28:2:6
600	$\frac{1}{4}$	9	22:10:0
800	$\frac{3}{16}$	5 $\frac{1}{16}$	16:17:6
1200	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11:5:0
2400	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	5:12:6
4800	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{9}{64}$	2:16:3



# Small Pearl continued

The Number of Pearl in an Oz. Troy	Their Weight	Their Value p. Piece at 14 p. Carrat	Their Value p. Ounce at that Rate
N <sup>o</sup>	G. <sup>r</sup>	S d	£ S d
150	1	14: 0	105: 0: 0
160	$\frac{15}{16}$	12: 3 $\frac{21}{32}$	98: 8: 9
171	$\frac{7}{8}$	10: 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	91: 12: 10 $\frac{7}{8}$
184	$\frac{13}{16}$	9: 2 $\frac{29}{32}$	85: 0: 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
200	$\frac{3}{4}$	7: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	78: 15: 0
218	$\frac{11}{16}$	6: 7 $\frac{13}{32}$	72: 2: 6 $\frac{9}{16}$
240	$\frac{5}{8}$	5: 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	65: 12: 6
266	$\frac{9}{16}$	4: 5 $\frac{5}{32}$	58: 18: 3 $\frac{9}{16}$
300	$\frac{1}{2}$	3: 6	52: 10: 0
342	$\frac{7}{16}$	2: 8 $\frac{5}{32}$	45: 16: 5 $\frac{1}{16}$
400	$\frac{3}{8}$	1: 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	39: 7: 6
480	$\frac{6}{16}$	1: 4 $\frac{13}{32}$	32: 16: 3
600	$\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26: 5: 0
800	$\frac{3}{16}$	5 $\frac{29}{32}$	19: 13: 9
1200	$\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	13: 2: 6
2400	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{21}{32}$	6: 11: 3
4800	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{21}{128}$	3: 5: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

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# Small Pearl continued

<i>The Number of Pearl in an Oz. Troy</i>	<i>Their Weight</i>	<i>Their Value per Piece at 16 per Carat</i>	<i>Their Value per Ounce at that Rate</i>
<i>N.<sup>o</sup></i>	<i>Gr.</i>	<i>l s d</i>	<i>£ l s d</i>
150	1	16:0	120:0:0
160	$\frac{15}{16}$	14:0 $\frac{3}{4}$	112:10:0
171	$\frac{7}{8}$	12:3	104:14:9
184	$\frac{13}{16}$	10:6 $\frac{3}{4}$	97:3:6
200	$\frac{3}{4}$	9:0	90:0:0
218	$\frac{11}{16}$	7:6 $\frac{3}{4}$	82:8:7 $\frac{1}{2}$
240	$\frac{5}{8}$	6:3	75:0:0
266	$\frac{9}{16}$	5:0 $\frac{3}{4}$	67:6:7 $\frac{1}{2}$
300	$\frac{1}{2}$	4:0	60:0:0
342	$\frac{7}{16}$	3:0 $\frac{3}{4}$	52:7:4 $\frac{1}{2}$
400	$\frac{3}{8}$	2:3	45:0:0
480	$\frac{5}{16}$	1:6 $\frac{3}{4}$	37:10:0
600	$\frac{1}{4}$	1:0	30:0:0
800	$\frac{3}{16}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	22:10:0
1200	$\frac{1}{8}$	3	15:0:0
2400	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7:10:0
4800	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	3:15:0



*The Tables of large Pearl.*

Wt	Price	Wt	Price	Wt	Price
C <sup>r</sup>	£ s d	C <sup>r</sup>	£ s d	C <sup>r</sup>	£ s d
1	8:0	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	5: 5: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	15: 12: 6
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	10: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5: 12: 6	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	16: 5: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12: 6	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	6: 0: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16: 18: 0
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	15: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6: 8: 0	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	17: 11: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18: 0	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	6: 16: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	18: 4: 6
1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1: 1: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7: 4: 6	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	18: 18: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1: 4: 6	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	7: 13: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	19: 12: 0
1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1: 8: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8: 2: 0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	20: 6: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	1: 12: 0	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	8: 11: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	21: 0: 6
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1: 16: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9: 0: 6	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	21: 15: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2: 0: 6	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	9: 10: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22: 10: 0
2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2: 5: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10: 0: 0	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	23: 5: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2: 10: 0	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	10: 10: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	24: 0: 6
2 $\frac{5}{8}$	2: 15: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11: 0: 6	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	24: 16: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3: 0: 6	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	11: 11: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	25: 12: 0
2 $\frac{7}{8}$	3: 6: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12: 2: 0	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	26: 8: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	3: 12: 0	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	12: 13: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	27: 4: 6
3 $\frac{1}{8}$	3: 18: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	13: 4: 6	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	28: 1: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4: 4: 6	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	13: 16: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	28: 18: 0
3 $\frac{3}{8}$	4: 11: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	14: 8: 0	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	29: 15: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4: 18: 0	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	15: 0: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	30: 12: 6



*Large Pearl continued.*

Wt	Price	Wt	Price	Wt	Price
Cr	£ s d	Cr	£ s d	Cr	£ s d
8 $\frac{7}{8}$	31: 10: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	52: 18: 0	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	79: 16: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	32: 8: 0	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	54: 1: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	81: 4: 6
9 $\frac{1}{8}$	33: 6: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	55: 4: 6	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	82: 13: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 $\frac{1}{4}$	34: 4: 6	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	56: 8: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	84: 2: 0
9 $\frac{3}{8}$	35: 3: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	57: 12: 0	14 $\frac{5}{8}$	85: 11: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	36: 2: 0	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	58: 16: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	87: 0: 6
9 $\frac{5}{8}$	37: 1: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	60: 0: 6	14 $\frac{7}{8}$	88: 10: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 $\frac{3}{4}$	38: 0: 6	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	61: 5: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	90: 0: 0
9 $\frac{7}{8}$	39: 0: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	62: 10: 0	15 $\frac{1}{8}$	91: 10: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	40: 0: 0	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	63: 15: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	93: 0: 6
10 $\frac{1}{8}$	41: 0: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	65: 0: 6	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	94: 11: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	42: 0: 6	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	66: 6: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	96: 2: 0
10 $\frac{3}{8}$	43: 1: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	67: 12: 0	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	97: 13: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	44: 2: 0	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	68: 18: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	99: 4: 6
10 $\frac{5}{8}$	45: 3: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	70: 4: 6	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	100: 16: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 $\frac{3}{4}$	46: 4: 6	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	71: 11: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	102: 8: 0
10 $\frac{7}{8}$	47: 6: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	72: 18: 0	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	104: 0: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	48: 8: 0	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	74: 5: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	105: 12: 6
11 $\frac{1}{8}$	49: 10: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	75: 12: 6	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	107: 5: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 $\frac{1}{4}$	50: 12: 6	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	77: 0: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	108: 18: 0
11 $\frac{3}{8}$	51: 15: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	78: 8: 0	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	110: 11: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$



*Large Pearl continued.*

Wt	Price	Wt	Price	Wt	Price
C <sup>r</sup>	L. s. d.	C <sup>r</sup>	L. s. d.	C <sup>r</sup>	L. s. d.
16 $\frac{3}{4}$	112:4:6	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	150:3:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	193:12:0
16 $\frac{7}{8}$	113:18:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	152:2:0	22 $\frac{1}{8}$	195:16:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	115:12:0	19 $\frac{6}{8}$	154:1:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	198:0:6
17 $\frac{1}{8}$	117:6:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	156:0:6	22 $\frac{3}{8}$	200:5:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 $\frac{1}{4}$	119:0:6	19 $\frac{7}{8}$	158:0:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{5}{2}$	202:10:0
17 $\frac{3}{8}$	120:15:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	160:0:0	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	204:15:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	122:10:0	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	162:0:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	207:0:6
17 $\frac{5}{8}$	124:5:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	164:0:6	22 $\frac{7}{8}$	209:6:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 $\frac{3}{4}$	126:0:6	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	166:1:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	211:12:0
17 $\frac{7}{8}$	127:16:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	168:2:0	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	213:18:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	129:12:0	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	170:3:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	216:4:6
18 $\frac{1}{8}$	131:8:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	172:4:6	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	218:11:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 $\frac{1}{4}$	133:4:6	20 $\frac{7}{8}$	174:6:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	220:18:0
18 $\frac{3}{8}$	135:1:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	176:8:0	23 $\frac{5}{8}$	223:5:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 $\frac{1}{2}$	136:18:0	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	178:10:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	225:12:6
18 $\frac{5}{8}$	138:15:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	180:12:6	23 $\frac{7}{8}$	228:0:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 $\frac{3}{4}$	140:12:6	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	182:15:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	230:8:0
18 $\frac{7}{8}$	142:10:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	184:18:0	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	232:16:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	144:8:0	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	187:1:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	235:4:6
19 $\frac{1}{8}$	146:6:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	189:4:6	24 $\frac{3}{8}$	237:13:1 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 $\frac{1}{4}$	148:4:6	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	191:8:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	240:2:0



*Large Pearl continued.*

Wt	Price	Wt	Price	Wt	Price
C <sup>r</sup>	L. S. d.	C <sup>r</sup>	L. S. d.	C <sup>r</sup>	L. S. d.
24 <sup>5</sup>	242:11:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	348: 2: 0	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	483: 0: 6
24 $\frac{3}{4}$	245: 0: 6	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	354: 0: 6	35	490: 0: 0
24 $\frac{7}{8}$	247:10:1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	360: 0: 0	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	497: 0: 6
25	250: 0: 0	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	366: 0: 6	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	504: 2: 0
25 $\frac{1}{4}$	255: 0: 6	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	372: 2: 0	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	511: 4: 6
25 $\frac{1}{2}$	260: 2: 0	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	378: 4: 6	36	518: 8: 0
25 $\frac{3}{4}$	265: 4: 6	31	384: 8: 0	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	525: 2: 6
26	270: 8: 0	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	390: 12: 6	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	532: 18: 0
26 $\frac{1}{4}$	275: 12: 6	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	396: 18: 0	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	540: 4: 6
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	280: 18: 0	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	403: 4: 6	37	547: 12: 0
26 $\frac{3}{4}$	286: 4: 6	32	409: 12: 0	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	555: 0: 6
27	291: 12: 0	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	416: 0: 6	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	562: 10: 0
27 $\frac{1}{4}$	297: 0: 6	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	422: 10: 0	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	570: 0: 6
27 $\frac{1}{2}$	302: 10: 0	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	429: 0: 6	38	577: 12: 0
27 $\frac{3}{4}$	308: 0: 6	33	435: 12: 0	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	585: 4: 6
28	313: 12: 0	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	442: 4: 6	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	592: 18: 0
28 $\frac{1}{4}$	319: 4: 6	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	448: 18: 0	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	600: 12: 6
28 $\frac{1}{2}$	324: 18: 0	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	455: 12: 6	39	608: 8: 0
28 $\frac{3}{4}$	330: 12: 6	34	462: 8: 0	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	616: 4: 6
29	336: 8: 0	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	469: 4: 6	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	624: 2: 0
29 $\frac{1}{4}$	342: 4: 6	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	476: 2: 0	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	632: 0: 6



*Large Pearl continued*

Wt	Price	Wt	Price	Wt	Price
Cr.	£ s d	Cr.	£ s d	Cr.	£ s
40	640:0:0	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	819:0:6	51	1040:8
40 $\frac{1}{4}$	648:0:6	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	828:2:0	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1060:18
40 $\frac{1}{2}$	656:2:0	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	837:4:6	52	1081:12
40 $\frac{3}{4}$	664:4:6	46	846:8:0	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	1102:10
41	672:8:0	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	855:12:6	53	1123:12
41 $\frac{1}{4}$	680:12:6	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	864:18:0	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1144:18
41 $\frac{1}{2}$	688:18:0	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	874:4:6	54	1166:8
41 $\frac{3}{4}$	697:4:6	47	883:12:0	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1188:2
42	705:12:0	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	893:0:6	55	1210:0
42 $\frac{1}{4}$	714:0:6	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	902:10:0	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	1232:2
42 $\frac{1}{2}$	722:10:0	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	912:0:6	56	1254:8
42 $\frac{3}{4}$	731:0:6	48	921:12:0	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1276:18
43	739:12:0	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	931:4:6	57	1299:12
43 $\frac{1}{4}$	748:4:6	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	940:18:0	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	1322:10
43 $\frac{1}{2}$	756:18:0	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	950:12:6	58	1345:12
43 $\frac{3}{4}$	765:12:6	49	960:8:0	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1368:18
44	774:8:0	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	970:4:6	59	1392:8
44 $\frac{1}{4}$	783:4:6	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	980:2:0	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1416:2
44 $\frac{1}{2}$	792:2:0	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	990:0:6	60	1440:0
44 $\frac{3}{4}$	801:0:6	50	1000:0:0	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	1464:2
45	810:0:0	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	1020:2:0	61	1488:8



21. 4. 11.



